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UNISYS CORPORATION MS 4773 PO BOX 64942 ST. PAUL, MN 55164-0942			LY, ANH	
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			2162	

DATE MAILED: 12/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/027,081

**Applicant(s)**

DELUCA ET AL.

**Examiner**

Anh Ly

**Art Unit**

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' Amendment filed on 07/12/2004.
2. Claims 21-24 have been added.
3. Claims 1-24 are pending in this application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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6. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,377,955 issued to Hartmann et al. (hereinafter Hartmann) in view of US Patent No. 6,341,286 issued to Kawano.

With respect to claim 1, Hartmann teaches populating a database with selected data elements of a plurality of data types (the report data is stored in a database and is accessible by a user of the system through a graphical user interface and report data is a plurality of separated report files: col. 6, lines 50-62; also see col. 3, lines 60-65);

creating a database content table that indicates the data types of the data elements present in the database (the report data type, report file, is stored as one or more common separated value files for quickly loading the log data into the database: col. 6, lines 55-60).

establishing a report table containing for each report a report identifier and an associated set of report requirements, each set of report requirements identifying a set of data types required for the associated report (report type identifier is an attribute that identify a generic report type, such as performance characteristics of a computer network: col. 3, lines 60-67, col. 4, lines 1-3 and col. 11, lines 40-42 and report requirements is a set of user-specified requirement: col. 15, lines 54-58); and

determining for each report identifier whether the data types of the data elements present in the database satisfy the associated set of requirements (determining for report type requirement and report identifier is to use report configuration control information to determine report type and format of the report to be generated: col. 9, lines 1-12, and col. 11, lines 40-42 and col. 15, lines 54-58).

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may use a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach outputting a set of report identifiers for which the data types of data elements in the database satisfy the associated sets of report requirements.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report that it does not require programming, require familiarity with database query language and require access to a database and the reports are stored in a report warehouse (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, item 20) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 2, Hartmann teaches a computer-implemented method for report selection in a system as discussed in claim 1.

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may use a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach creating a report description table that associates report names with the 3 report identifiers; and displaying a list of report names that correspond to the set of report identifiers.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report, report name to be searched and report ID (col. 4, lines 22-40 and col. 60-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, item 100) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 3, Hartmann teaches wherein the list of report names displayed are selectable and linked to respective report functions that generate report data in accordance with predefined formats (performance data are displayed in different

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format from a method of generating a report that describes performance characteristics of a computer network (col. 2, lines 38-42 and col. 3, lines 8-15).

With respect to claim 4, Hartmann teaches reading the selected data element from a sequential file prior to populating the database (the error log file is a sequential file as well the report data of performance characteristics of a computer net network is stored as one or more common separated value files also a sequential file and they are to allow the information to be read or imported by other software: col. 3, lines 8-15 and col. 18, lines 40-45).

With respect to claim 5, Hartmann teaches establishing a report table containing for each report a report identifier and an associated set of requirements, each set of report requirements including a set of log-record-type identifier indicating which of the log record types contain log data required for the associated report (report type identifiers :col. 3, lines 10-35 such as performance characteristics of a computer network, a set of report requirements that are submitted by a use: col. 5, lines 20-22 and col. 7, lines 1-5);

reading selected log records from the log file (reading the performance characteristics of a computer network file, which is stored as one or more common separated value files also a sequential file and they are to allow the information to be read or imported by other software: col. 3, lines 8-15 and col. 18, lines 40-45);

storing log data from the selected log records in a relational log-data database (report data is stored in a database system and is accessible by a user through a database application program: col. 6, lines 48-62);

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creating a database content table that indicates the log record types of the selected log records (the report data type, report file, is stored as one or more common separated value files for quickly loading the log data into the database: col. 6, lines 55-60); and

determining for each report identifier whether the data types of the data elements present in the database satisfy the associated set of requirements (determining for report type requirement and report identifier is to use report configuration control information to determine report type and format of the report to be generated: col. 9, lines 1-12, and col. 11, lines 40-42 and col. 15, lines 54-58).

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may user a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach outputting a set of report identifiers for which the log data in the database content data table satisfies the set of report requirements of associated report definition.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report that it does not require programming, require familiarity with database query language and require access to a database and the reports are stored in a report warehouse (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, item 20) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claims 6-8, Hartmann teaches each log record type of the selected log records; storing log data from the selected log records of the log record type in a respective log data table (report data stored in a database tables and report data can be viewed as a matrix: col. 6, lines 58-60 and col. 16, lines 31-38);

reading a plurality of sets of selected log records from the log file reading performance characteristic log file of a computer network: col. 3, lines 10-20 and see fig. 4);

storing log data from the plurality of sets of selected log records in respective relational log-data databases (report data is stored in a database system and is accessible by a user through a database application program: col. 6, lines 48-62);

creating respective database content tables for the respective relational log-data databases (the report data type, report file, is stored as one or more common separated value files for quickly loading the log data into the database: col. 6, lines 55-60);

reading a plurality of sets of selected log records from the log file (col. 3, lines 10-20 and see fig. 4);

storing log data from the plurality of sets of selected log records in 4 respective relational log-data databases (col. 6, lines 48-62);

creating respective database content tables for the respective relational log-data databases (col. 6, lines 55-60).

With respect to claims 9 and 11, Hartmann teaches a computer-implemented method for report selection in a system as discussed in claim 5.

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may user a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach creating a report description table that associates report names with the 3 report identifiers; and displaying a list of report names that correspond to the set of report identifiers.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report, report name to be searched and report ID (col. 4, lines 22-40 and col. 60-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, item 100) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col.

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2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claims 10 and 12, Hartmann teaches wherein the list of report names displayed are selectable and linked to respective report functions that generate report data in accordance with predefined formats (performance data are displayed in different format from a method of generating a report that describes performance characteristics of a computer network (col. 2, lines 38-42 and col. 3, lines 8-15).

With respect to claim 13, Hartmann teaches reading selected log records from the log file in response to a first request that includes a first code indicating at least one user-specified log record type (reading the performance characteristics of a computer network file, which is stored as one or more common separated value files also a sequential file and they are to allow the information to be read or imported by other software: col. 3, lines 8-15 and col. 18, lines 40-45);

transmitting the selected log records from the host system (col. 20, lines 1-32);

establishing a report table containing for each report a report identifier and an associated set of report requirements, each set of report requirements including a set of log-record-type identifiers indicating which of the log record types contain log data required for the associated report (report type identifiers :col. 3, lines 10-35 such as performance characteristics of a computer network, a set of report requirements that are submitted by a use: col. 5, lines 20-22 and col. 7, lines 1-5);

creating a database content table that indicates the log record types of the selected log records (the report data type, report file, is stored as one or more common

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separated value files for quickly loading the log data into the database: col. 6, lines 55-60); and

determining for each report identifier whether the data types of the data elements present in the database satisfy the associated set of requirements (determining for report type requirement and report identifier is to use report configuration control information to determine report type and format of the report to be generated: col. 9, lines 1-12, and col. 11, lines 40-42 and col. 15, lines 54-58).

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may user a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach converting log data from the selected log records to a format suitable for storage in a relational database and storing the data of the second format in a relational database by the log record types, wherein the selected log records are converted and stored in the relational database at the second data processing system, outputting a set of report identifiers for which the log data in the database content data table satisfies the set of report requirements of associated report definitions.

However, Kawano teaches converting reports of attributes (col. 4, lines 6-18); report warehouse for generating and distributing output of the report that it does not require programming, require familiarity with database query language and require

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access to a database and the reports are stored in a report warehouse (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, items 20 & 38) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 14, Hartmann teaches further comprising for each log record type of the selected log records, storing log data from the selected log records of the log record type in a respective log data table (report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software and report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report: col. 3, lines 8-35, col. 5, lines 20-22 and col. 7, lines 1-5);

With respect to claim 15, Hartmann teaches each log record type of the selected log records, storing log data from the selected log records of the log record type in a respective log data table (report data stored in a database tables and report data can be viewed as a matrix: col. 6, lines 58-60 and col. 16, lines 31-38);

reading a plurality of sets of selected log records from the log file reading performance characteristic log file of a computer network: col. 3, lines 10-20 and see fig. 4);

storing log data from the plurality of sets of selected log records in respective relational log-data databases (report data is stored in a database system and is accessible by a user through a database application program: col. 6, lines 48-62);

creating respective database content tables for the respective relational log-data databases (the report data type, report file, is stored as one or more common separated value files for quickly loading the log data into the database: col. 6, lines 55-60).

With respect to claim 16, Hartmann teaches a computer-implemented method for report selection in a system as discussed in claim 13.

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may user a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach creating a report description table that associates report names with the 3 report identifiers; and displaying a list of report names that correspond to the set of report identifiers.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report, report name to be searched and report ID (col. 4, lines 22-40 and col. 60-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2,

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item 100) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 17, Hartmann teaches wherein the list of report names displayed are selectable and linked to respective report functions that generate report data in accordance with predefined formats (performance data are displayed in different format from a method of generating a report that describes performance characteristics of a computer network (col. 2, lines 38-42 and col. 3, lines 8-15).

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to an apparatus rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 19 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to an apparatus rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 20 is essentially the same as claim 13 except that it is directed to an apparatus rather than a method and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 13 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 21, Hartmann teaches storing information that indicates data types of data elements present in a database (report data is stored in a database tables col. 3, lines 60-67, col. 6, lines 48-62 and col. 16, lines 31-38);

storing for each of a plurality of reports a set of report information, each set of report information including a report identifier and an associated set of report requirements, each set of report requirements identifying a set of data types required for the associated report (col. 6, lines 62-67 and col. 7, lines 1-8); and

selecting from the sets of report information, a set of report identifiers for which the data types of the data elements present in the database satisfy the set of report requirements associated with each report identifier (selecting the stored report data based on the report type or attribute values: col. 3, lines 8-58).

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may use a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach outputting the selected set of report identifiers.

However, Kawano teaches report warehouse for generating and distributing output of the report that it does not require programming, require familiarity with database query language and require access to a database and the reports are stored in a report warehouse (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2,

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items 20 & 38) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 22, Hartmann teaches a computer-implemented method for report selection in a system as discussed in claim 21.

Hartmann teaches a method and apparatus for generating a report based on the network performance by using a report generator generating report data based on the particular needs of a user. The report data is stored as one or more common separated value files to allow the information to be read or imported by other software. The report identifier and a set of user-specified requirements for generating report and all of these, a user may use a graphical user interface to do it. Hartmann does not clearly teach storing respective report names in association with the report identifiers and displaying a list of report names that correspond to the set of report identifiers.

However, Kawano teaches generating and distributing output of the report, report name to be searched and report ID (col. 4, lines 22-40 and col. 60-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hartmann with the teachings of Kawano, wherein report warehouse provided therein (see Kawano's fig. 2, item 100) would incorporate the use of report pool and report definition in the repository, in the same conventional manner as described by Kawano (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col.

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2, lines 1-10). The motivation being to ease the process of generating the report without using any command language by using the GUI.

With respect to claim 23, Hartmann teaches wherein the list of report names displayed are selectable and linked to respective report functions that generate report data in accordance with predefined formats (performance data are displayed in different format from a method of generating a report that describes performance characteristics of a computer network (col. 2, lines 38-42 and col. 3, lines 8-15).

With respect to claim 24, Hartmann teaches reading data elements from a sequential data file; and populating the database with the data elements (the error log file is a sequential file as well the report data of performance characteristics of a computer network is stored as one or more common separated value files also a sequential file and they are to allow the information to be read or imported by other software: col. 3, lines 8-15 and col. 18, lines 40-45).

***Conclusion***

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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**Contact Information**

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to **(571) 273-4039 (individual fax number)**.

The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.


Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

  
SHAHID ALAM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY   
DEC. 9<sup>th</sup>, 2004